

Chapter 2: Entering a New Century: 1900 – 1914 (pgs. 19 – 62)

2.2: Effects of Technology (pg. 28 – 35)

Railways and the Expansion of Canada:

- The rise in immigration into Western Canada was mainly because of the development of the **RAILWAY**.
- The **CPR** (Canadian Pacific Railway) was the 1st link from Sea to Sea.
- Railways are important because:
 1. Industries and Business:
 - Seasonal workers.
 - Manufactured goods to the West and grain to the East.
 - Provided work for railway workers.
 - Industries grew up along the rail lines.
 2. Immigration and settlement:
 - Transported people from ports in the East to Western farm communities.
 - Transported settlers directly from the U.S.
 - Settlements grew up along railways and their intersections.

Patterns of Settlement and Development:

- Factory towns grew up along rail lines.
- Many Canadians settled along the U.S. border, because of location of markets.

Growth of Cities (Urbanization):

- Refer to fig. 2.3.c on page 29.
- Increase in the population of cities. *Why???*
- Increase in immigration to Canada.
- Canadians moved to cities to find jobs in the new factories.
- As populations of cities grew, more jobs created – digging sewers, building streetcar tracks, paving streets, building houses and factories.

Why Move to the countryside?

- Leave crowded areas.
- Decrease in noise.
- Cleaner.

New Provinces:

- Northwest Territories wanted to join Confederation for financial reasons. - Wanted funding to build new schools and government services.
- The **AUTONOMY BILLS** introduced that called for the creation of 2 new provinces.
- **ALBERTA** (named after the late Queen Victoria's husband) and **SASKATCHEWAN** (named for the Native word for its major river) became Canada's 8th and 9th provinces.
- At the same time Canada was beginning to look northward.

A Changing Economy:

- **NATURAL RESOURCES** and **FOREIGN TRADE** were important parts of Canada's economy.
- There began a shift to include a stronger manufacturing base.
- Control of the Canadian economy was increasingly based in Central Canada.
- **CAPALIST SYSTEM** developing (*means of production are privately owned by individuals or corporations that compete with one another to produce goods and services for profit*).
- **CAPALISTS** make decisions about products, volume of production, and selling price based on the demands of consumers.
- People were moving away from self-sufficiency.
- They now purchased manufactured goods, clothes, tools, and food products instead of making their own or relying on local producers.
- New products on the market included household appliances, new farm machinery, and automobiles.
- **MASS CONSUMER CULTURE** emerged (High levels of consumption by all levels of society).

Lives of workers influenced:

- Move away from the blacksmith's shops, mills, and workshops.
- Small number of people employed in these services.
- Products were largely handmade.
- **NOW** factories were mass-producing products in factories that employed hundreds.
- Workers joined or created **UNIONS** (*groups of workers who join together to protect and promote their interests*).

Industrial Growth:

1. Primary Industries:

- Those industries that harvest, extract, or produce natural products.
- Ex: farming, fishing, mining and forestry.
- Export of wheat became an important part of the Canadian economy.
- Mining also increased.
- For example: in B.C., they were mining copper, silver, lead, zinc and gold. In Northern Ontario, gold and other metals were developed.
- Canada's forests were also being harvested to meet the demand of the growing international demand for lumber, pulp and paper.
- Before 1900's, most the country's wealth depended on primary industries.

2. Secondary (Manufacturing) Industries:

- Industries that produce finished products from primary goods.
- Ex: furniture from wood.
- 20th century, rapid population growth increased demand for manufactured goods.
- Products produced included: tractors, threshing machines, nails, pans, and buggies, canned meats, and vegetables.

3. Tertiary (Service) Industries:

- Industries that include: financial services, clerical service, trade, transportation, utilities, and public administration.

Foreign Trade:

- In the 19th century, based on exporting primary goods and importing manufactured goods.
- John A. MacDonald adopted a policy of high **TARIFFS** (*taxes*) on foreign goods to encourage people to buy Canadian goods.
- Manufacturing was increasing but primary exports were still the most important part of the export trade.
- Shift in market for Canadian goods, increase in trade to the **U.S** (they were interested in mineral products and newsprint).

Technology and the Industrial Boom:

- New technology helped develop industries.
- Ex: Refrigerated railway boxcars, telephones, and typewriters fueled the industrial boom.
- Power sources such as steam and electricity allowed factories to develop.
- Improvements in machinery made jobs easier, faster and this required fewer workers.
- Goods were being **MASS PRODUCED** (*large-scale production or distribution*).
- **ASSEMBLY LINES** and specialized machinery led to mass production.

Impact of Mass Production:

- More goods produced.
- Less cost.
- Increase in modern communication that reaches a vast audience. Ex: silent motion picture.
- Loss of traditional jobs and skilled workers.
- Working in loud factories.
- No specialization.
- **ARE THESE POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE??**

Sam McLaughlin (*read article on page 35*):

- Pioneering work in the car industry and his loyalty to his community.
- Qualities needed to succeed in business are: start-up money, creativity, technical skills, willingness to take risks, and the willingness to try something new.
- All of which Sam possessed, and also stamina – he worked until the age of 95.